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JUDGE BALL RESTRAINS CARLTON PICKETS

Unsigned Letters Point To Trouble By Young GOP

Bulletin No. 2 Could Identify Alleged "Gangster" in Local Party Ranks; Control of Republican Organization Said to be with Followers of Ex-Senator Jim Watson and Resented by Others; Authorship of Messages to Precinct Committees Publicly Unknown While Organization Meets to Elect Officers.

Anything but a united front among Republicans of Delaware county is demonstrated again during the past week when a letter addressed to precinct committeemen throughout the county was mailed and signed by the Young Republicans of Delaware county. The form letter advised each committeeman that the young GOP of Center township, Muncie, and Delaware county, are ambitious to be active in the affairs of their party. However, such activity appears impossible to these young Republicans until such time when the "GANGSTER" in the party in this locality is removed from control of the party organization.

The message further states that the Republicans of this county have suffered two crushing defeats 1934-1936 and that charges are common that several of our local party leaders have been for several campaigns and are now in close contact with the county organization of the Democratic party. The Republican state convention of June 29th, removed from state control of our party organization, former Senator James C. Watson. The letter states, Why should the Republicans of Delaware county be commanded to further follow the leadership of Senator Watson? Lieutenants in this county, who are now in control of our party organization in the county. The "GANGSTER" of the GOP in this county has not been named in

the letter but it is presumed that any follower of ex-Senator Watson may be concluded as a renegade in his party and the young Republicans would rather see them removed from any party control. The authorship of the letter sent to all party precinct committeemen as well as to even to some Democrats is unknown but is signed as Young Republicans of Delaware county. Thursday night a group of young persons met at the Hotel Roberts and organized under the same name, electing Ralph Rector, local attorney, as president, Karl Thornburg, membership chairman, Joe Stipp, city chairman, Mrs. Bertha Lundberg, women's chairman, Alice Smith. (Continued To Page Four.)

SEN. VAN NUYS WILL HEADLINE AUG. 27 DINNER

Senator Frederick Van Nuy will be the headline speaker at the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association outing at French Lick on Friday and Saturday Aug. 26 and 27.

Senator Van Nuy will speak at the banquet on Aug. 27. Sharing the speaking program with him will be Governor Townsend, Senator Sherman Minton and Congressman William H. Larrabee of New Palestine, Ind.

Omer S. Jackson, state chairman, predicted the meeting would be the largest in history. "I'm expecting that every county will be well represented," he said. "The meeting will give Democrats a chance to mingle together, to enjoy themselves and to get inspiration for the campaign ahead of us."

Plan Free Entertainment. "It will be the biggest and best editorial meeting ever held at French Lick," said Dean L. Barnhart, Goshen publisher, "but it is nevertheless true. The association will spend more money than ever before for entertainment, all of which is free."

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Barnhart appealed to all Democrats to plan to attend the meeting. They pointed out that Thomas D. Taggart, proprietor of the beautiful southern Indiana spa had made a special rate of \$6 a day, including food and ticket to the banquet. This is just one-half the regular charge. The meeting is open to everybody.

Alvin Hall of Danville, is chairman of the arrangements committee, being assisted by Frank Finney of Indianapolis, George W. Purcell of Bloomington and Allen Bailey of Delphi.

A golf tournament for editors and their guests, card games for women and a big entertainment in the evening in the Japanese Gardens is being arranged by the entertainment committee, headed by Mrs. Finney and Ray E. Smith.

The hotel orchestra will play for dancing in the hotel lobby until 1. Style Show in Afternoon. The Saturday program will begin with a shop meeting for editors at 10 o'clock and a meeting of the state committee at the same hour, in the afternoon an elaborate garden party, with a style show by L. S. Ayres and Co. of Indianapolis, will feature entertainment for the women. Twenty models, including children, will take part in the show. Mrs. Finney said that the newest styles from New York and abroad would be exhibited. A trap shoot for men will be held at the same hour.

The banquet at 7 o'clock will wind up the two-day meeting. Mr. Barnhart will preside. Tables will be reserved for editors and their wives. In his address Senator Van Nuy will outline the issues of the campaign. The editorial meeting will officially open the campaign, according to State Chairman Omer S. Jackson.

Charles Howard Drops Dead at Colorado Springs

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 21—Charles P. Howard, president International Typographical union, dropped dead last night in the Antlers hotel. Howard, whose home is in Indianapolis, was here to attend a meeting of the board of trustees of the union priors home located near Colorado Springs.

WILL ROUT WILD BOARS

Tokio—Following an attack by a wild boar on five firewood gatherers, in which two men were killed, a drive is to be made against the 600 boars in the Pon-Pon forests of Japan.

New York and Albany were named after Baby Stuart, the Duke of York and Albany, who later became James II.

Locked in a Tower to Make Sure He'll Wed a Princess! One of the many interesting articles in THE AMERICAN WEEKLY, the Magazine Distributed With NEXT SUN, DAY'S CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER.

President Off on Fishing Trip



Roosevelt boards ship

Boarding the cruiser Houston at San Diego, Cal., above, President Roosevelt sailed for the Galapagos islands to spend 10 days fishing and then return via Panama canal to Pensacola, Fla., where he will disembark Aug. 9.

House Passes Bill To Repeal Gadget Law; Senate Next

Building Program Given Attention During Day

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22—A measure repealing the controversial windshield gadget law was passed by the Indiana House of Representatives late yesterday, 83 to 0 and sent to the senate.

During a busy afternoon administration forces broke even in two measures test of strength, defeating an amendment to earmark funds in the \$5,400,000 building appropriation measure and losing a fight to sidetrack a proposed change in the methods of allocating state poor relief aid to counties.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22—The House of the State Legislature yesterday became embroiled in a minority ways and means committee report on earmarking funds in the state's huge institutional building program which blocked all action for the time being.

The majority report recommended approximately \$5,400,000 to be appropriated from the state's surplus funds for the building program, listing the projects but not specifying how much is to be spent on each one. This is the administration's program.

The majority argued principally that to definitely earmark the funds for each project would give the state budget committee no latitude in negotiating contracts and would virtually fix the price of each project for the contractors.

The minority report was presented by Reps. Allen Lomont of

Fort Wayne, Joseph Klein of Gary and George Wolf of Peru.

They proposed that the house earmark 80 percent of the funds for each project, leaving a 20 percent "cushion" for the budget committee to fall back upon in its contract negotiations.

Klein said that if the legislature approved the administration's program it would be "ratifying legislation instead of creating it." Lomont and Wolf also defended the earmarking proposal, Wolf saying that he was bound to report to his constituents exactly for what the money would be spent.

Brief Flurry Caused. Rep. William Black of Anderson caused a brief flurry when he accused Klein of opposing the bill because none of the construction funds will be spent in Lake county.

Rep. Hardin Linke, head of the ways and means committee, defended the majority report as "good business" in that it gave the budget committee the "flexibility" to negotiate with contractors for the lowest prices. Listing of the projects in the appropriation bill, he said, gave the legislature its "receipt" for the money appropriated.

The argument ended when Thurman A. Gottschalk, state welfare director, read a letter from the Chicago office of the PWA which he interpreted to mean that if the legislature earmarked the construction funds, the entire building program might be blocked in regard to federal aid.

Action on the two reports is expected this afternoon. Earlier, action on revision of the "windshield gadget" law in the House was halted abruptly by an opinion from the attorney-general's office.

McNUTT'S 'HOPE' TO SPEND XMAS IN INDIANA, SAYS COY

"The plans of the High Commissioner and our own are still definite, but we all hope that we will spend Christmas with our friends in Indiana," wrote Wayne Coy, administrative assistant to Paul V. McNutt, in a letter to the editor of The Sentinel this week.

Two of the High Commissioner's staff are already enroute home. They are Mrs. Edith Keyes, chief clerk in charge of passports, and Mary Jo Keene, Mr. Coy's secretary. They left Manila last Wednesday on the Army transport "Grant" and will reach Indianapolis about Aug. 15, according to Mr. Coy.

Leo M. Gardner of Indianapolis,

who went to the Philippines with Mr. McNutt in 1937, was the first of the staff to arrive home, being in Indianapolis about a month now. In his letter Mr. Coy said that Mr. and Mrs. McNutt came down from Baguio, the High Commissioner's home in the mountains, to Manila a week ago. The Coy family preceded them and is now living at 58 Santa Clara, Manila, on the Pasig river.

Costa Rica shipped 5,509,800 bunches of bananas to other countries last year. Approximately one-quarter of the nation's total population is enrolled in schools and colleges.

Public Granted Rights To Enter Addition Unmolested

Legislative Officers

HOUSE OFFICERS

Speaker—Edward H. Stein, Bloomfield.
Democratic Floor Leader—Frank G. Thompson, Bluffton.
Republican Floor Leader—James M. Knap, Hagerstown.
Democratic Caucus Chairman—Paul B. Sturm, Dana.
Republican Caucus Chairman—E. Y. Guernsey, Bedford.
Democratic Caucus Secretary—Mrs. Bess Robbins Kaufman, Indianapolis.
Republican Caucus Secretary—Bert B. Mayhill, Delphi.
Chief Clerk—Edward Beggs, Indianapolis.
Assistant Chief Clerk—Lee O'Connor, Indianapolis.
Chief Doorkeeper—Edward Bushman, Ft. Wayne.
Postmaster—Nicholas Augustine, South Bend.
Assistant Postmaster—Lawrence C. McCammon, Evansville.
Indorsing Clerk—Ben Finegold, Indianapolis.
Engrossing Clerk—Delph McKesson, Plymouth.
Reading Clerk—Daniel O'Neal, Noblesville.
Journal Clerk—Miss Edith Evans, Indianapolis.
Minute Clerk—Miss Enid Albertson, Indianapolis.
Secretary to Speaker—Mrs. Carrie Humphreys, Bloomfield.

SENATE OFFICERS

President—Lieutenant Governor Henry F. Schricker, Knox.
President Pro Tem.—Senator E. Curtis White, Indianapolis.
Republican Floor Leader—William E. Jenner, Shoals.
Democratic Caucus Chairman—Jesse E. Wade, Mt. Vernon.
Republican Caucus Chairman—Ferry Johnson, Atlanta.
Secretary—Norman W. Gordon, Indianapolis.
Assistant Secretary—Bernard O'Neal, South Bend.
Chief Doorkeeper—John Hoff, Auburn.
Postmaster—Arthur Gabbury, Hartford City.
Reading Clerk—Albert W. Spiers, Michigan City.
Indorsing Clerk—D. Kirk Miers, Bloomington.
Registry Clerk—Paul Boyle Sullivan, Ft. Wayne.
Minute Clerk—Miss Marie Lhaman, Ft. Wayne.
Journal Clerk—Miss Barbara Deniston, Rochester.
File Clerk—Jack Berger, Indianapolis.
Calendar Clerk—O. S. Brooks, Brownstown.
Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—Ralph McClain, Southport.
Bookkeeper—Charles Johnston, Indianapolis.

U. S. WILL BUILD MANILA OFFICES

Manila—Construction of a \$441,000 residence-office building for the U. S. high commissioner of the Philippines will begin soon.

A call has also been issued for bids on construction of a commissioner's residence in Baguio, the Philippine "mountain capital" in north central Luzon island. This building is expected to cost \$250,000.

The Manila building, three stories high, will be constructed on 17 acres of land reclaimed from Manila bay alongside the city's most beautiful thoroughfare, palm-lined Dewey Boulevard.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has been living in rented houses and working in a rented office in the Elks Club. One of his successors will probably be the first to use the new buildings.

Congressional appropriation of \$750,000 for the two buildings brought cries of "extravagance" from foes of Commissioner McNutt and the administration in spite of Sen. Sherman Minton's explanations. McNutt neither proposed nor will use the buildings.

Congressmen supporting the construction pointed out the Manila building will include 20 residential rooms and 27 rooms in which the commissioner and his staff will work.

About 4,400 stars are visible to the naked eye.

Injunction Does Not Prohibit Picketing But Such Must Be Done Lawfully; Restraint Against Further Interference Between Union Workers and Building Contractors Asked In Suit Filed With Circuit Court; Judge Ball Receives Much Praise for Assuming Responsibility and Acting According to Laws of State and Nation.

Following explanations of the laws of this state and nation concerning lawful picketing of any labor organization, Judge Claude Ball of the Delaware Superior Court authorized a restraining order against the picketing by local union tradesmen in the Carlton addition west of the city which involved the molesting of residents and property owners from peacefully going to and from their homes in that vicinity. The injunction did not prohibit picketing as long as it was done in a lawful manner but it does restrain the workers from blockading entrances to the addition, preventing trucks, automobiles, or individuals from entering the addition or otherwise obstructing public traffic. Judge Ball read the finding of the court at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon before a packed court room of defendants, witnesses, and interested persons.

When attorneys for both sides failed to reach an agreement by 9 o'clock Friday morning in the injunction and damage suit brought by Carl Umbarger, largest property owner, and other residents of the Carlton addition against members of the Muncie Building Trades Council and other unions filed in Superior court, Judge Claude Ball proceeded with an additional hearing on the case but after the testimony of only a few witnesses, the court abruptly closed the hearing with the statement that he had heard sufficient evidence and would listen to the attorney arguments for the injunction at 1:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The case before Judge Ball as stated by him does not involve a settlement between the striking union tradesmen and the non-union contractors who have been building residences in Carlton addition just outside the west limits of the city of Muncie but does involve the rights of property owners and residents of that vicinity from being molested by pickets in going to and from their homes. After a brief hearing on the case Thursday, Judge Ball stated that persons living in that addition have the right to go to and from their homes as well as the right to have persons come there to see them with molestation by pickets. He also stated pickets have no right to commit unlawful acts and while they are within their rights to argue to get men to quit work, yet, they should not meet in congregations in public roads.

The trouble between union labor members and non-union contractors has been going on in Carlton addition for several weeks with the union tradesmen blocking roadways to the addition and preventing contractors with their employees from entering the area in order to continue with the building of homes. The basic trouble has been over the wage scale to be paid carpenters and other tradesmen who are employed by the contractors for building the houses. It is maintained by the non-union contractors that they cannot pay the union wage scale for constructing the residences and the tradesmen have resorted to picketing in order to prevent further construction.

The contractors and owners of property who are having residences built in Carlton addition have filed a suit in circuit court for an injunction against the strikers against further interference. This case has taken a change of venue in judges and it will be decided by either Judge W. A. Burns of Hartford City, O. D. Clawson of Marion, or C. W. (Continued To Page Four.)

WE CAN'T AFFORD IT

It is being rumored that the Acme-Lees division of the Serrick corporation in Muncie which has been the target for much labor trouble during the past year is contemplating leaving this city. Reports were current Friday that the local plant officials advised their foremen to seek other employment since they were quitting business here due to their inability to secure co-operation during strikes which have taken place at the factory recently. Last week, it was announced that an agreement had been reached in the local strife and that work would resume last Monday.

Since then, a group of the workers have refused to go back to work and the plant has done little but make some shipments during the past week. It was also reported that perhaps Joseph Broderick, local manufacturer who is financially interested in the Acme-Lees plant, would be asked to take charge of the factory with the hopes that he might promote harmony between the corporation and the union workers. The strike was called two weeks ago following the union charges that the plant officials had not lived up to their agreement made last September to rotate employment among the workers.

After several meetings which included plant officials, city officials, representatives of the unions, state labor commissioner Thomas Hutson, and a federal labor department conciliator, the recent strike was settled last Friday. It is hoped that the current report is erroneous since the loss of any industry in Muncie would be greatly felt. Other rumors circulated were that Muncie Chevrolet had received orders warning against any further labor trouble under threats of moving should such occur. Where any manufacturing plant might go in order to avoid all possible labor trouble is unknown but Muncie's reputation for being one spot where such strikes were few and far between is being lessened and it might be best for all concerned to use every source of reasoning before causing further disputes.

Dispelling The Fog

The minority party spokesmen have been doing a lot of talking about the gains they expect to make in the next Congress, with the grave prophecy that in 1940 the G. O. P. would have command of the House of Representatives. Now we have the withdrawal from Congress of Bert Snell, who is the nearest thing to a leader his party has had in Congress during the past seven years. Mr. Snell's ambition has been to become Speaker of the House—that position which has been frequently described as the second great office in the government.

His determination to retire from Congress after twenty-five years of service is perhaps the only commentary necessary in regard to Republican prospects.

As a good seasoned member of the Old Guard, Mr. Snell indicated his disgust at the present political management of his party, which doesn't know whether to be liberal or conservative and keeps on dancing between these two political poles with the hope that somehow, sometime, the dilemma will decide itself. However, the fading away of all chances of a Republican resurrection, which would in the nature of things realize his Speakership ambitions, beyond doubt was the predominant motive of his notice that he would not be a candidate for re-election. In other words, though Bert Snell might have hoped to preside over a Congress with a reactionary Republican majority, he would have been content, if not satisfied, to preside over a Republican Congress of any type.

Mr. Snell's Swan Song

His swan song was an arraignment of the prospective anti-monopoly investigation, in which he expressed the fear that it would be a "witch hunt" against business.

Acting on the broad theory that anything proposed by President Roosevelt must have a nefarious purpose, all of the Republican propaganda columnists and editors took that same view of the President's message to Congress on the subject. I note this case of unbiassed recital of the situation in the column of Mr. Frank Kent of June 12, for example: "The President himself is in a continuously suspicious and vindictive frame of mind toward business. The belief is strong that at least some of his advisers do not really want business to recover. There is not better evidence of this than the glee with which they are preparing for 'Devil Hunt' which it is proposed to conduct this summer under the guise of an anti-monopoly investigation."

Then the appointments of the members of the investigating committee were announced. There was but a single New Dealer, a member of the House, in the Congressional six, who were naturally selected by Vice President Garner and Speaker Bankhead. The non-Congressional six are practically all economists and fiscal experts from the government departments. There followed certain statements by Chairman O'Mahoney and others outlining the serious purpose of the commission to gather facts and not to make a crusade against anybody. "Bosh," exclaimed Mr. Kent, on June 5th, "all that is as false as it is belated. The strategists have backed away from their original idea on the surface because the reaction was unfavorable, but they haven't given it up."

The "strategists" referred to above are some of the creators of the anti-administration (non-ton) beaters and have no more substance as guides of legislation or Presidential action than Mr. Kent's famous "presidential confidant," who was always whispering into the columnist's ear not only the intimate details of White House conversations but even the unspoken utterances of the President himself.

The theme that the President is against speedy economic recovery was elaborated in the Magazine of Wall Street, under the name of another columnist. Reciting that writer's ideas of the Roosevelt psychology, he says: "Under such circumstances it is quite understandable why the President should be willing to prolong the depression for a while—or to refrain from action that might cause it to disappear."

Now, isn't that a brilliant thought? Almost up to the standard of a sentence further on in the article which states that "in order to effectuate further reforms the President is willing to destroy the Democratic party."

A times, his critics have insisted that, while Franklin D. Roosevelt was wrong in his economic ideas, he was an astute and subtle politician. They saw in every move in the direction of curbing individual and corporate privilege only the wiles of a political manipulator appealing to the masses. The practical purpose of politics is to win elections. How far would that purpose be served by keeping the country broke and destroying his own party? I suppose it is too much to expect the boosters of the Liberty League stripe to feel any compulsion to consistency, but who is there in all our population who could reconcile such an absurdity as the foregoing with the statement alternating with it, that the administration is using "the relief funds to offer the Democrats a Democratic victory in the coming Congressional election or in the election of 1940?"

Both of these contentions obviously cannot be true, but they can be, and are, both untrue. The

President has stated publicly that his ambition is to turn his desk over to his successor with the country content and prosperous. Can even the authors of such statements be as quoted in this article conceive of a country contented and prosperous when the country itself is busted—as they appear to think he wishes to have it for some ulterior purpose?

There are some millions of voters on relief—Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Communists and Independents, isn't it pretty childish to assume that these would all vote Democratic because Harry Hopkins favored a special candidate for Senatorial nomination, or Aubrey Williams indicated his own political preference? Incidentally, is it likely that these two lieutenants of the President would strive to effect the victory of a party which, according to the authorities cited here, he is bent on destroying?

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS

In the first two weeks the new Public Works Administration program has been in operation, communities and municipalities throughout Indiana have received 200 requests for grants aggregating more than \$5,370,000 for 51 projects having a total estimated cost of \$11,840,000. D. R. Kennicott, Director of PWA Region No. 2, announced today in Chicago.

In the meantime, new applications for direct grants are being received in such volume that the staff at regional headquarters in Chicago is taxed to the utmost. Up to the close of business on Tuesday, July 5, new applications for Indiana totaled 52, and in addition 200 requests for application forms had been received from communities and municipalities in every part of the state, indicating that the peak is still in the future.

"It must be obvious to everyone," Mr. Kennicott said, in commenting on the initial distribution of allocations and the increasing wave of applications, "that at the present rate, the anticipated number of applications for grants and loans and grants under the PWA Appropriation Act of 1933 will soon be exceeded in Region No. 2."

"The initiative in applying for PWA grants rests entirely with the local communities; PWA does not solicit applications. We require, as fixed standards, that public construction financed by PWA shall be socially desirable, and sound from a legal, financial and engineering standpoint. Under the new program special consideration is given to those applications which indicate the possibility of early starting, and an allotment is received, because the employment of men speedily is a dominating factor."

"It is only fair, therefore, to remind the municipalities of Indiana again, that Congress fixed definite deadlines to which we must adhere without exception, regardless of how meritorious some cases may be. Under Congressional mandate, we cannot accept any application after September 30, 1938. That means that on July 1st all cities and towns had just 70 working days in which to file their applications, and each time the hands rotate around the clock, the deadline is brought one day nearer."

"The other deadlines imposed by Congress are somewhat further in the future, but it is important that prospective applicants keep them in mind. All projects must be under construction prior to January 1, 1939, and they must be substantially completed by June 30, 1940. The limitation on the filing of applications does not apply to amendatory applications to original applications filed by midnight of September 30."

"The question of getting applications in is entirely up to the officials of the states, cities, towns and other public bodies. PWA has done its part. The day President Roosevelt signed the act of Congress appropriating the money, we were ready to go with hundreds of projects which would bring employment to the communities served, will put thousands of men to work on the construction sites and several times as many to work turning out the materials, and will revive business and industry not only through the purchase of vast quantities of materials, but also by restoring the purchasing power of those who are reemployed."

"The importance of this program cannot be overestimated. Worker and employer will share the dollar that is spent on a PWA financed project. Our studies show that 36 cents out of each dollar go to workmen employed directly on the construction site, while the remaining 64 cents are used to purchase materials. Similarly, for every two hours a person is employed at the construction site, five other men are given an hour's work each in the factories and mines and on the transportation lines throughout the nation, making the materials and bringing them to the building site."

"The benefit of PWA financed works to the communities is not a matter of one or two years. The projects we approve are permanent in nature, and will continue to serve the people long after the need for this program as a recovery measure has passed. They include the construction of schools and college buildings to improve educational advantages; waterworks and sewage disposal plants to safeguard public health; parks and playgrounds for recreation purposes; highways and street paving to expedite transportation and increase motoring pleasures; grade separations to reduce traffic hazards, and others that are equal

Pokagon State Park—An All-Year Playground



Left—Above—Bathing beach and pier at the inn; below—park shelter and comfort station facing the lake. Right—Potawatomi Inn as seen from the trail over Dryer Hill.

Bordering Lake James, third largest of the Indiana lakes, 18 Pokagon state park with its thousand acres of rolling hills and thick timber—an ideal, all-year playground for the entire family. Pokagon state park, named for one of the most famous chiefs of the Potawatomi Indians who once ruled this area, is four miles north of Angola on road 27 and then one mile west on road 127. It is easily accessible over improved state highways from any part of Indiana, northern Ohio and southern Michigan.

Lake James and connecting Snow lake form an attractive background for Pokagon park at all seasons of the year. During the summer months park visitors enjoy swimming, boating and other aquatic sports along with some of Indiana's best fishing. In the winter the ice-covered lakes provide skating, ice-boating, sail-skating and hockey while the snow-covered hills are well suited for skiing, tobogganing and sleighing.

The park has many wooded areas through which hiking trails and bridge paths from a network carry in the visitor over hills, through pleasant valleys and along the lake. Along the lake are shaded picnic and camping areas with shelter houses, cooking ovens, drinking water and comfort stations. Potawatomi Inn, with its lawn sloping down to the lake, is noted for its appetizing meals and

comfortable rooms and is open throughout the year. Deer, buffalo and elk range in securely-fenced corrals while a series of ponds in which thousands of game fish are propagated annually, are continuous attractions. Pokagon camp, a summer camp for boys, is located in one of the wooded sections along the lake and has its own beach and pier. A nature guide is stationed at the park during the summer months, conducting bird and plant study hikes and giving illustrated lectures on nature subjects.

As a vacation resort at all seasons of the year, Pokagon state park enjoys a growing attendance from all parts of Indiana.

CANADIAN BUREAU ISSUES ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET

The resident of the United States who is planning a vacation "across the line" should write to the Canadian Travel Bureau, Department of Transport, Ottawa, Canada, and will receive, by return mail, a booklet which is a masterpiece of travel literature, ranking with the best produced in any country.

This publication which goes by the intriguing title of "Canada Your Friendly Neighbor Awaits You" presents some 60 pages of extremely able photographs, colored plates by well-known Canadian artists and smoothly written, inviting copy. So many spots beckon—so many wilderness roads challenge the imagination—so many national playgrounds send forth their invitation—that it is hard to choose between them.

The brochure with its gay cover is filled with authentic information about the Dominion of Canada and its widely diversified vacation attractions. Without any suggestion of statistics it incorporates a large amount of very useful practical information for the vacationist. In a word, it is both impressive to the eye and informative in regard to the attractions and facilities that Canada offers to summer visitors.

The booklet will be forwarded, free of charge, to anyone asking for it.

FIRST OFFENDER FINED

Indianapolis, July 22.—The first person to be prosecuted for claiming unemployment compensation benefits while gainfully employed at a rate in excess of his weekly benefit amount was fined \$20 and costs and ordered to repay the amounts fraudulently withdrawn. Clarence A. Jackson, director of the state Unemployment Compensation Division, announced today.

The fine was imposed by City Judge William H. Schannen of Fort Wayne. The claimant was prosecuted under section 16 (a) of the Indiana Unemployment Compensation Law which provides:

"Whoever makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to obtain or increase any benefit or other payment under this Act, either for himself or for any other person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment for not longer than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense."

In this case the individual made application for benefits. On two separate occasions thereafter, he certified that he had no earnings during the preceding week. It was later discovered that he had returned to employment and in each of those weeks had earned more than his weekly benefit amount. F. C. McClung, general counsel of the Division, stated that in some cases felony charges, carrying heavier penalties, will be brought in addition to charges under the criminal sections of the Unemployment Compensation Law. Under the criminal code of Indiana, such violations are subject to charges of forgery, filing false claim, and obtaining money under false pretenses, all of which carry a penalty of 2-14 years.

Statehouse News Bureau

With the aid of newspapers, medical societies and women's organizations, the State Board of Health launched a broadside attack against venereal disease last year.

The program was expended this week when the U. S. Public Health Service informed Dr. Verne K. Harvey, State Health Director, that \$59,380 had been allocated to Indiana for venereal disease control.

Main points in the expanded program will be: 1. An extension of laboratory facilities in rural areas. 2. Epidemiological follow-up of active cases of syphilis to prevent spread of the disease. 3. Provision for an educational campaign. 4. Organization of a consultation service so physicians may be advised of new methods of diagnosis and treatment. 5. Supplementing existing treatment facilities. Physicians now believe that syphilis can be almost entirely eliminated from our society by arousing public interest and by adequate public health programs.

In an effort to speed up allocation of funds for Indiana PWA projects under the recovery program, the State Planning Board has forwarded a list of 38 proposed local projects to Harold L. Ickes, chairman of the National Resources Committee.

The Planning Board analyzed and rated each project for the benefit of Mr. Ickes, pointing out the local need for the projects listed.

Although the Federal government has just announced the construction of a \$3,000,000 prison southwest of Terre Haute, Governor Townsend knew of these plans for many weeks.

Governor Townsend heard that the Federal government was considering building a prison without walls and went to work to get it located in Indiana. He thought that the \$3,000,000 construction work and the steady income to local business from such an institution would be of real benefit to the state.

About three weeks ago, a representative of the Federal government walked in the Governor's office and told him that it was definitely decided to build in Indiana.

State officials have learned that there is a January 1 time limit on the availability of PWA funds for construction, so that it appears now that a special session of the General Assembly will be called late in July.

All projects now under consideration are for benevolent institutions, hospitals, sanitariums and institutions for the mentally afflicted. Overcrowded conditions and old buildings indicate an urgent necessity for a new building program. One building at the Central State Hospital was condemned as unsafe.

Gary, Ind., July 8.—"Patriotism means providing security and justice for all our people," Governor M. Clifford Townsend said this afternoon at a meeting sponsored by the American Legion here.

"For unless the people are secure against unemployment, against hunger, against war, against sickness, against injustice our democratic system of government cannot long endure."

All that we now enjoy would soon vanish, if government permitted widespread suffering and made no attempt to solve the problems affecting the security of the people. The income of the worker, the security of the aged and the dependent are all important to the stability of our democracy.

"No man detests Fascism or Communism more than I and no man will fight them more bitterly. But, my friends, the way to eliminate tyranny from the right or from the left, is to guarantee to all security and freedom."

"The fanatics of the right and of the left rely upon the support of misguided people, people who are ready to accept any alternative rather than to starve or to live all their days on the rim of destruction. Neither reaction nor radicalism can have any appeal to a people who are well fed, and clothed and housed and enjoy all the benefits of democracy."

"All of us, whether this land was the soil of our grandfathers or whether we are newly arrived, enjoy the rights and the security of democracy. We worship a God of our own choosing. We talk and we write of government and of life without fear of spies or dictators. Each of us has an equal voice in the selection of our public officials."

"So many words have been written, so many words have been spoken on the Fourth of July that sometimes I think we forget why we are celebrating this day. This day is the anniversary of our freedom."

"Those who signed the Declaration of Independence and those they represented felt in their hearts the desire to live as free and equal men and women. They wanted to have a voice in determining how they and their children and their children after them should live in the new land."

"I am sure that all of us, whether we are industrialists or humble mill workers, can solve the problems affecting our lives in an orderly, democratic way. I am sure we can solve the social and economic problems of our nation if we hold the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and remember that the welfare of each person

is of equal importance to society. "It will help all of us to remain true to the spirit of democracy if we make an effort to understand the problems, the beliefs and the needs of others. Tolerance and understanding are the basis for democracy and enable men to live together in peace and harmony."

Indianapolis, July 22.—Cities and towns with populations of less than 2,500 suffer a greater percentage of intersectional and pedestrian accidents than the average for the state highway system as a whole, a recent survey of accidents shows.

Hallie Myers, director of traffic for the state highway commission, reported that almost three times as many pedestrians, proportionally, are killed in small towns as the average deaths from this cause on the state highway system.

The percentage of accidents occurring in intersections in towns of this class is almost twice as great as the percentage for the entire state system, according to close estimates. The survey shows that accidents caused by running off the road and other marginal accidents are distinctly less in the smaller communities, however. Mishaps due to hazards encountered in the motorist's own lane or direction of travel are slightly better than in the general highway system.

Head-on collisions in the small towns are 64 per cent less than those in the state system, Mr. Myers said. He declared this indicated the reduced speed required in these towns may tend to reduce this type of hazard. Another probable result of reduced speed is the reduction of property damages from \$119 per accident in the small town to \$155 per accident throughout the state highways.

Fatal and personal injury accidents are slightly less in the small towns, while accidents involving property damage only are somewhat greater.

About one-third of all accidents in the communities occur at intersections, and more than half of these are caused by motorists attempting a left turn. Mr. Myers suggested that correctional efforts directed at left turns alone would be beneficial.

Approximately one-fourth of all accidents in the small towns are caused by hazards in the driver's own lane and direction of travel, and parked, slow or stopped cars in this lane cause 50 per cent of the total accidents.

Accidents during daylight are somewhat more numerous than at night in the small towns, while division on the state system as a whole is about equal between day and night accidents.

The study was developed by the bureau of traffic to aid communities under 2,500 persons, to correct their traffic problems through an understanding of the causes. The study eliminated all factors involving state routes through larger cities.

CONSTRUCTION UNDER TRAFFIC PLANNED AS AID FOR MOTORISTS

Construction of a mile and a half of temporary road to carry Road 37 traffic southwest of Martinsville while three miles of new pavement is being laid, has been scheduled by the State Highway Commission to aid motorists traveling this highway, it was announced today by T. A. Dicus, chairman.

"Construction under traffic" is avoided whenever possible by highway engineers because it is more expensive and involves greater hazards to workmen but absence of any satisfactory detour route made this procedure advisable on Road 37. This will be the longest section of state highway to be built under traffic in Indiana although the plan is frequently used in mountainous sections of the country.

Work on the construction of the temporary road, extending south-west from Martinsville where the Highway Commission is relocating Road 37 to eliminate several bad curves and some worn, narrow pavement, is scheduled to start within a few days. New structures on the relocated route are already under construction. Contracts call for completion of the project on September 11.

Special markings, cautioning motorists to drive slowly past points where construction is in progress, will be placed by the highway commission and it is probable that a state police officer will be assigned to the section to see that traffic moves in accordance with the markings.

This type of construction is being attempted by the Highway Commission, Mr. Dicus, said, as a convenience to motorists and should receive their cooperation by observance of traffic regulations. Unless traffic does move slowly and carefully past construction work, it may be necessary to close the road entirely and route traffic over a longer detour.

OUT-OF-STATE ANGLERS LIKE TEN-DAY LICENSE

Indiana's ten-day fishing license for non-resident anglers is proving very popular this year, Virgil M. Simmons, commissioner of the Department of Conservation, reported today. The special license, issued at a fee of one dollar, can be obtained from county clerks and authorized agencies.

Many Hoosiers, entertaining relatives and friends from other states, find the ten-day license advantageous in demonstrating the quality of Indiana's fishing to their guests. The regular non-resident fishing license, good for the calendar year, is issued at a fee of \$2.25 by county clerks and agents.

INDUSTRY BUILT BY PHILIPPINES

Manila.—The National Development Company, Philippine government concerned designed to do the job its name describes, is studying the possibility for building a paper factory, starting a rayon industry and possibly building a munitions plant.

Simultaneously the company is speeding construction of its textile plant in Manila and a food canning plant in Cebu, Pangasinan. The million-peso canning factory is expected to open before the end of the year.

Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas, president of the concern, said the textile plant would be put into operation as soon as the machinery arrives from the United States and can be installed, probably early next year.

Tentative plans for the paper plant call for construction somewhere in the Bicol provinces where hemp is plentiful. The idea of building a munitions plant is still nebulous. It may depend largely upon discovery of further supplies of coal and iron in the islands.

The Cebu Portland Cement Company, subsidiary of the National Development company, soon may open a branch plant in Ilocos Norte province.

Gregorio Arana, general manager of the concern, promised the concern would not compete with private industry. He gave the assurance when the company's capital was increased to 50,000,000 pesos, and its charter was revised. "As a matter of policy," he said, "we will not interfere with business ventures that are well taken care of by private capital without encouragement from the government."

However, we will not hesitate to open new industries that we believe cannot be undertaken by private capital without encouragement from the government."

HEROIC GROUND AS PARK URGED

New Orleans.—Chalmette Battlefield, where Gen. Andrew Jackson, his Kentucky Rifle and Pirate Lafitte's smugglers whipped the British from behind cotton bales, may become a national park.

Movements have been under way for years to purchase the old field. The Louisiana legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 out of the public school fund to purchase the land.

When signed by the governor, the bill probably will mean that the government will contribute \$1,000,000 to Col E. S. Bres of the National Defense Committee of the Association of Commerce.

The National Park Service already has shown great interest in the project. A committee recently surveyed the site.

The state, however, will not purchase the battlefield unless the government agrees to reproduce British and American lines as indicated by old maps.

Arthur de la Houssaye, another member of the committee, said the government also would be expected to rig up the old cannon and restore Beauregard mansion which stands on the site.

And, Bres believes, if the park is completed, Kentucky and Tennessee will build monuments to their soldiers who died there.

GAME WARDENS AID HOOSIER FISHERMEN

An increasing number of Hoosier anglers and fishermen from other states are availing themselves of information on fishing conditions furnished by the game wardens, Virgil M. Simmons, commissioner of the Department of Conservation, reported today.

The wardens are thoroughly familiar with fishing conditions at all lakes or streams in their territory and known where the fish are biting and the type of bait proved almost successful. This information is acquired as part of their daily patrol and is available to any fisherman.

In addition to their cooperation with the fishermen in their territory, the wardens supply information on stream and lake conditions in fishing conditions.

FISHING BETTER IN INDIANA-ANGLERS SAY

Reports of the Department of Conservation in recent weeks from anglers in all parts of the state indicate that the fishing in both lakes and streams is better this year, Virgil M. Simmons, commissioner, pointed out today.

up during the past week as a result of the heavy rains which sent many of the creeks and rivers out of their banks. However, the streams cleared rapidly in most of the state and some good catches were reported during the past few days.

Lake fishing has been unusually good, according to reports from fishermen and wardens. A number of large bass have been taken along with good strings of bluegills, perch and other pan fish. The quality of Indiana's fishing has resulted in many parts of the state due to the liberation of tagged fish, the landing of which entitles the lucky angler to collect an award from the local sponsors.

Signs Of The Times

Comments, Politically
and Otherwise, on
Present-Day
Topics

To our worthy adversary, the publicity director of the Republican state committee, we offer condolences. His job is to sell the Republican candidates and the party's platform to the voters. How he can do either is a mystery to us. The candidate for Senator is a good man, a good editor and a good luncheon club speaker, but there are 50,000 men in Indiana just as qualified to serve in the Senate. There are no logical reasons why he should be elected in preference to an experienced legislator. It takes more than just a good fellow to be Senator. And then the platform. It straddles on every issue. The party turned a deaf ear to those who wished the party to take a definite stand. There is only one thing left for the G. O. P. publicity agent to do. He cannot talk about merits of his candidate and his platform. He can only criticize and try to kick up a smoke screen to hide his ticket's weaknesses. However, people are too smart these days. They can tell the difference.

In stating its position on labor, the Republican state platform says: "We believe the Constitution of the United States should be amended to give Congress the power to regulate and restrain the labor of children for hire." At the regular session of the Indiana General Assembly in 1935, the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution came up for action. What did the Republican party think of abolishing child labor then? The record of vote on the amendment is the answer. In the House of Representatives six Republicans voted for its adoption and 27 voted against it. In the Senate, all 12 Republicans members voted against it. As the Bible says, "By their works ye shall know them." (By way of information to the G. O. P., the Wages and Hours act prohibits interstate shipment of goods from factories where children under 16 years of age are employed.)

The Republican platform committee members had a fence between their legs when they wrote the liquor plank. Of course, as expected, it declared the present alcoholic beverage control act to be no good. Says its platform, "These abuses must be corrected." But nary a word as to HOW. The voters are entitled to know what the Republicans would substitute for the present law. The Republicans would repeal the McNutt reorganization bill. They say they would give the secretary of state, auditor of state and treasurer of state the "right to select their own deputies and have a voice in the selection of their other employees." The insertion of this sentence was a vicious effort to mislead voters—to make them think a state official has no authority whatsoever.

What's this? Didn't the Republican platform assual the Two Per Cent Club? So we thought, but how do you explain this dispatch from South Bend, Mr. Republican?

"Street department workers, members of the State, County and Municipal Workers' Union, a C. I. O. affiliate, were called together by President Harry Tomlinson at the request of County Republican Chairman Edwin Hunter."

"Hunter advised the workers that each was expected to 'come to the aid of the party.'"

"Contributions are to be begun at once. It is reported that a made clear at the meeting that the customary donation of a city job holder to the campaign coffers is 2 per cent of his wages."

"This will average about \$1.32 for each employee."

"Street Commissioner J. C. Weir said he knew nothing of the chairman's requests made of the workers, but added they had been discussed between the two."

"Tomlinson reported the street workers approved the 2 per cent theme. The boys were back of Mr. Hunter's plan 100 per cent," he said."

Trying to tell the public that property taxes are higher is a trick of Republican propagandists. Clarence O. Schlogel, field secretary of the Indiana Taxpayers' Association, gave the lie to this charge, at least as far as Lawrence County is concerned. Schlogel gave the Bedford newspaper the amount of money raised by property taxes in the last seven years. Here are the comparative figures for 1931 and 1937.

County ----- \$306,628 \$304,419
Civil Township. 154,614 145,691
Civil Cities 210,333 166,425
Civil Towns 6,529 7,708
Total Schools 684,422 613,219
Grand Total 1,319,150 1,237,462

The taxpayers in Lawrence county shelled out \$81,688 more property taxes in 1937 than they did in 1931. You might clip out these figures for future reference. Better still, get the figures from your own county. When a Republican starts talking about property taxes, be leaded for him.

A DANIEL TO JUDGMENT

The Republicans called a Daniel to judgment when they invited Congressman Bruce Barton to sound what was to be the keynote of the gathering. But the keynote failed to reach the ears of the party leaders, who remained wedded to their idols of old.

But the address will be good reading for Republicans who want to know what is the matter with their party. At the close of his address, Barton gave this as the proper view of the nation, without regard to partisanship:

"We see older people leaving industry at an earlier age. We see a new concept of what constitutes success; a conception that not wealth but contentment, not greed but culture, not hoarding but security, are the tests of a mature civilization."

"We see the work of the nation being done by those who are younger and full of energy, and we see them fired by an enthusiasm and a patriotism based on the knowledge that the game is fair; that, while there may be no immense prize, there are no blanks, and that the state rewards with honor not those who have amassed wealth, but those who have contributed to the common good."

Where have you heard this before? It is the voice of Roosevelt speaking. It was said in every campaign for the New Deal. It has been re-echoed in every fireside chat.

In other words, the only chance the Republican party has for success is to dedicate itself to the New Deal and pledge fidelity to its program and causes.

PRIMING THE PUMP

Despite all the obstacles thrown in the way of the New Deal policy to spend money and spend it quickly, the Democratic party endorsed the plan and the money is now being spent and distributed.

The result is instantaneous. For business again reflects the purchase of steel and cement. The men who watch the ticker are responding. For many straight days, the prices—and perhaps the value—of stocks has increased. For the first time in many years, they are being bought and sold by millions, not hundreds.

States, counties and cities are joining in the new effort to restore prosperity. They have learned that the only way to find a cure for unemployment is to give jobs. They have discovered that the only cure for sick business is more customers.

So, when people are employed to erect new buildings, other men are employed in making the cement and steel and glass which goes into those buildings. Men who have been out of work are again at work. The peculiar thing about money is that it does not stop. Once started, it filtrates into the grocery stores. It pays the dentist and the doctor. It keeps revolving. Part of it finds its way into the farmer's pocket for food. Most of all, it takes men off relief by giving more jobs to relief projects.

Priming the pump is more than a phrase. It works.

THE LOGICAL STEP

Enemies of the New Deal who complain that those on public relief are being coerced into voting for New Deal candidates should be more frank. They should declare what is in the back of their minds. They want to disfranchise them completely.

They would declare that any person who is forced on relief must give up his ballot. They would make ability to pay taxes the test. They would make poverty a crime.

In no campaign have relief funds been spent to advance the interest of any candidate for office. They have not been used to either punish or reward. The effort to prove such use of funds in Kentucky, with its great publicity, has been proved to be unfounded and untrue.

If there be any class of citizens who need a vote, it is the ranks of those upon relief. It is all that he has left. If he loses this, he loses everything.

If the relief workers believe that all hope for the future lies in a continuance of New Deal policies—that they do not wish again to return to the odious dole—that they prefer to work for what they get until there comes a day of real prosperity with the right to work offered by private industry, they will vote for the party that nominates the progressive and the liberal.

It is difficult to imagine a more useless occupation than to try to convert a relief worker to New Deal policies. That indeed, is carrying coal to Newcastle.

INDIANA GROSS INCOME TAX DIVISION

Indiana's total income reported for taxation was in excess of three and a half billion dollars in 1937, according to a statistical analysis of gross income tax revenues recently compiled. Clarence A. Jackson, director of state Gross Income Tax Division, announced today.

With one out of every seven Indiana residents paying some tax, the statistics show 472,538 taxpayers reported income totaling \$5,607,885,399 during the last calendar year. Of this number, 17,279 were out-of-state taxpayers, who paid \$2,959,429.67 of the \$22,958,638.12 in regular and deficiency tax and penalty and interest collected. Computed on the basis of the 1930 census, the per capita tax for the State was \$7.09.

Since the amended law requires

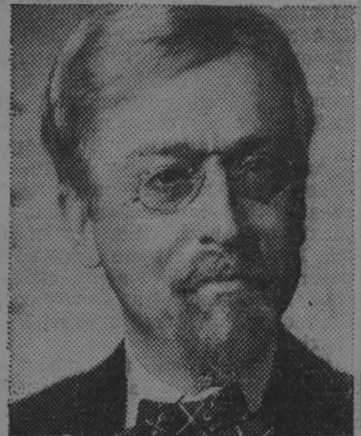
RIGHT OUT OF THE AIR

By R. F. SERVICE



Jean Rouverol, above, playing the role of Betty Carter, is the newest addition which Author Carlton Morse has made to the cast of "One Man's Family." Jean has played in several pictures and in coast stock companies but the "One Man's Family" assignment is her biggest break to date.

Don Ameche and his wife are taking a honeymoon, which has been delayed for six years, this summer. The Ameches are in Europe for a few weeks while Don is vacationing from the Sunday night Charlie McCarthy show.



Had he followed the advice of his father, Joe DuMont, above, would be Attorney Joe DuMont today. Instead of the beloved "Josh Higgins of Finchville." His father believed that no matter what trade a man intended to follow, he should study law to acquire a strong sense of his legal responsibilities and rights.

Jeanne Juvelier, now heard in "The Story of Mary Marlin," as Maria Angelina, is one of the original members of the Provincetown Players, the theatrical group which eventually became the Theatre Guild.

Frances Carlon, heard in "Kitty Keene, Inc.," is seldom called anything but "Fran" by studio intimates and when friends do address her as "Frances" it seems a little strange to her.

employers to withhold tax on non-residents who earn more than \$1,000.00 per year in Indiana, the Division found that salaries, wages and commissions reported by non-residents for 1937 to \$29,191.12, residents for taxation increased 949 in 1937. The number of non-resident taxpayers paying on such 555 during the same period.

"The statistics relating to the taxpayers' receipts illustrate in concrete terms what is meant by 'spreading the tax base.'" Mr. Jackson stated. He cited the \$694,684,022 total income from salaries, wages and commissions, the \$71,416,673 from the sale of property, the \$214,618,270 from interest, rents, and royalties, and the \$49,359,290 of miscellaneous receipts as some of the items which enjoy the protective benefits of government and which made no direct contribution to local governmental costs prior to the enactment of the Gross Income Tax Act.

"All persons and corporations who have tax of more than \$10 on income received during April, May and June, have tax due now," Mr. Jackson stated, in urging that returns be filed before midnight July 15, the deadline date. The law makes penalties for delinquencies of 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax (with a minimum penalty of \$2.00) and interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month mandatory, he pointed out.

WILL RESCUE FISH AS STREAM LEVELS DROP

Preparations for the rescue of game fish during the coming weeks when stream levels drop, were announced today by Virgil M. Simmons, commissioner of the Department of Conservation. The rescue of game fish left stranded by low stream levels and by receding flood waters is one of the emergency activities supervised by the game wardens.

Many thousand game fish have been moved back into the streams after high waters receded this spring and fine cooperation has been given by local conservation clubs in this program. Rescue operations have been more extensive this year than in the past due to the frequent periods of heavy rainfall which sent streams over their banks.

During coming weeks the wardens and conservation club members will keep a close check on water levels in the smaller streams, prepared to move the game fish from these waters into others which maintain a continuous flow. The activity of the Department of Conservation in rescuing stranded fish is one of the major factors in the creation of better fishing throughout the state.

Peggy Fuller, featured in the "Guiding Light" script show, has been heard on most of the important dramatic broadcasts originating in Chicago during the past five years.



Larry Clinton, above, composer-bandleader-arranger, who has written such swing hits as "The Dipsy Doodle," "Satan Takes a Holiday" and others, is now being heard on the air every night in the week. His music is featured over NBC and the Mutual system.

For months Kate Smith has snatched her lips over pies sent into her CBS Playhouse studio by an admirer in Brooklyn. Came the thought to the songstress a few weeks ago—"If these taste so good to me they might to somebody else." Hence next in Kate's many business activities may be the baking of pies for a profit.

Ann Valorie, network singer, is taking up history. She can be found in the public libraries most any day in the week studying the origin and growth of popular music.



The important female roles on John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade" heard Sundays on CBS are played by Bea Benaderet, above, an accomplished dialectician who has seen microphone service in many of radio's most outstanding shows. Before radio absorbed her talents, Bea was for four years associated with leading West Coast stock companies.

STAKING TOMATOES IS RECOMMENDED

The advisability of staking tomato plants in the home garden, instead of allowing them to lie on the ground, is conclusively shown in records of comparative plantings at the Perry-Morse Seed Breeding Institute.

While the yield per plant is somewhat greater when plants are allowed to spread, the total yield per field is no greater because the staked plants may be grown closer together. This advantage is emphasized by the much finer quality of fruits yielded by the staked plants. Not only are they more free of bruises and rot spots, but Institute experts recommend staking of tomatoes also because it permits the growing of several low, fast-growing crops such as radishes, and lettuce along with the slower-maturing tomato.

It is necessary, of course, to train and trim staked plants. Only two or three stems should be trained up, and in the trimming of stems care must be taken not to trim off those with fruiting clusters. Caution in watering is also recommended by the Institute scientists. Too much water discourages fruiting. Artificial watering should be done thoroughly, but at long intervals.

THE SMITHS HAVE IT.

Claims of the American branch of the Smith family to numerical superiority over other family groups are supported by a survey which the Social Security Board has made of the 39,000,000 social security account numbers it has assigned.

Account numbers have been issued to approximately 470,190 Smiths, 348,530 Johnstons, 253,750 Browns, 219,312 Williamses, and 233,950 Millers. The Joneses rank sixth, with 232,540. All variations in the spelling of a name are grouped together. The Smith family, for instance, includes Schmidt, Schmitz and Smythe.

"When we consider the high registration of workers in these large name groups, we realize definitely that justification for the board's requirement that every worker have an individual account number," said H. L. McCarthy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board for Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. "Without such an identifying number, it would be difficult and in many cases impossible to keep accounts straight."

The Board's survey of its millions of listed workers discloses that the shortest family name in the records is "E." Whether "E" is a man or a woman the Board would not say, in conformity with its policy of holding the informa-

tion in its files confidential. The longest name yet located is Xenogianokopolous.

PERMANENT VALUES

Every project under the lending-spending program of the national administration must first be approved as being of social value. They are the things which the communities desire and demand for higher standards of living and the more abundant life.

Every project will add to the permanent wealth of the nation. But there is more than this. For they are intended to do more than provide work for those now idle. They are reducing the number of those on relief rolls, not only those given employment directly through the construction of new buildings, but the many others who must provide the materials. The steel workers are again at work. In addition there are the thousands of the building industry who directly and indirectly receive benefits.

Those who benefit most are the business men. For every dollar finally trickles into some local industry, again to go on its way as it is spent for new goods or food.

In the state, the Governor has recommended some rather large projects at the state institutions. Society changes and each change brings new obligations. For the mentally ill, the state must provide aid. The world is no longer savage.

In the space of 300 years it has emerged from shackling the mental cases like mad dogs. They were avoided with superstitious fears by their relatives. Under such conditions, they existed until death released them.

While medical science has made many advances, the swift moving tempo of the times increases the number who lose their mental balance and for these society, humanely or for its own protection, must provide these institutions. Is there any one who would say that it is not wise to build during the period when private industry does not require the labor of those who are trained for such trades?

Other state institutions are needed, which a few decades ago would have been viewed as a social luxury. Today they are needed to keep pace with the times. The best way to get them is when men are unemployed. The best way to cure unemployment is to create more customers.

A BUILDING REVIVAL

Add to the many cause of hope, the building of a billion dollars worth of new homes. That is what the government is accomplishing by extending credit to citizens who have been crowded into tenements, into overcrowded dwellings.

There was no lack of workers to build these homes. There was no lack of citizens who wished to occupy them. There was no lack of people who needed them. There was no lack of money in banks. But there was a lack of any power which could bring the builder, the purchaser and the bankers into a safe relationship.

The one thing lacking was credit, that intangible something that keeps money circulating. It multiplies the use of money. It increases its velocity. The government supplies this.

The nation, as a whole, is years behind on necessary building. It lacks the houses needed for the increase of population. It lacks the homes for new families, which have been huddled together with their parents or relatives. It lacks the available space for those who own and have a little spot of earth they can call their home.

To those whose thrift and foresight and character permit them to take advantage of the government offer to credit, the opportunity is provided. It means more and more work for the workless. It means more and better homes for the people.

HALF-MILLION GALLONS OF WATER USED DAILY

More than a half-million gallons of water were being used daily at the Indiana state parks this summer and every precaution is being taken to safeguard the health of park visitors. Virgil M. Simmons, commissioner of the Department of Conservation, said today.

Water supplies in the state parks are tested weekly by the state board of health through samples sent in by park officials. At Shakamak and Spring Mill state parks, where water is obtained from Jassonville and Mitchell, tests are made daily by city officials in addition to the weekly tests.

Development of adequate, safe water supplies in the parks has been one of the major improvements of recent years. In addition to supplying the park inns, water outlets are conveniently located in picnic and camping areas, at or near shelter houses, and in the modern comfort stations.

Water in the swimming pools at the Brown County and McCormick's Creek state parks, goes through modern filter plants and is tested regularly for purity as an additional safeguard for the health of the thousands of bathers using these pools each week.

GASOLINE BALKS SWIMMERS

Washington.—The American Petroleum Institute informs the world that a man cannot swim in gasoline. With lungs inflated, the human body is usually lighter than water, and keeping afloat is not difficult, the institute explained. Gasoline, however, is about one-fifth lighter than water.



"Life is swell when you keep well."

An early tourist is no longer bothered much with morning traffic in the cities—such a few people are going to work any more.

Only 96 of the 2,000,000 American World War soldiers won Congressional Medals of Honor.

An all-Negro bathing beauty contest was held recently at the Great Lakes Colored Club near Pontiac.

According to the Illinois Department of Public Health there was not a single death in 1937 among Illinois physicians due to typhoid fever, syphilis, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, poliomyelitis, malaria or any of the several other communicable diseases. This demonstrates the effectiveness of protective procedures. Heart disease killed 86 of the 222 Illinois physicians who died in 1937.

There is always some reflection upon any party suing for divorce. If cause of the marital rift is no fault of the petitioning party the reflection lies in an error in judgment when such a mate was selected or accepted.

Most WPA workers refuse to quit their jobs or use their "extra" days to work on farms during harvest or other seasonal rush work. Farmers have been forced to buy tractors, cultivators, combined harvesters and hay loaders and thereby have permanently eliminated all need of extra farm help.

Chicago has a new firm which rents luggage to tourists and vacationists. The minimum charge for one bag, suitcase, or trunk is \$1.25 for two weeks.

More people were refused seats at the recent All-Star game between the American and National League game at Cincinnati than were sold. The seating accommodations were not half ample to take care of the crowd.

Caroline Poulter Kink died recently at the age 88. She was the last surviving widow of a veteran of the War of 1812. At the age of 19 she married a 73-year-old veteran.

Max Schmeling brings his drinking water from Germany with him when he comes on his boxing tours to this country.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, who has lived in exile in Holland since the World War, is considering the moving to a higher altitude in Switzerland for a more healthful climate.

Times are getting lots better. Business is picking up. That's what the newspapers are proclaiming in head lines in their "progressive" orle for the National Salesmen's Crusade which is sponsored by various chambers of commerce and civic groups in a renewed effort to whip the depression by harnessing the forces of mass psychology.

The biggest fresh water fish ever to be caught in the United States and officially weighed (not a fish story) is an eighty-pound lake trout. The second largest "officially" caught fish was a 75-pound muskellunge.

Pullman car fare rates have been advanced five per cent recently.

The average automobile in the United States used 733.3 gallons of gasoline during the year of 1937.

The 65,000,000 life insurance policies in force in the United States average approximately \$1,700 each.

The tuberculosis age, which has always been considered to be between the ages of 20 and 34 has changed to an older age. Tuberculosis treatment is much more effective on the younger patients.

Artists' camel hair brushes are not made from camels' hair but from the hairs taken from the tails of Siberian squirrels.

It is said that Richard Whitney, formerly president of the New York Stock exchange who was recently convicted for a swindle which amounted to thousands of dollars and is serving a penitentiary sentence at Sing Sing, discharged an office boy last December for stealing one three-cent postage stamp.

At public functions where King Zog of Albania is supposed to attend he often sends a double to substitute as king. Twice assassins have been mistaken and in attempts to take King Zog's life have killed the "double."

Dr. Alfred Adler, noted Austrian

psychologist, advises young men that girls who keep them waiting at date time are more interested in themselves than in their escorts. Often such girls make unsatisfactory wives.

"The optimist fell ten stories. At each window-bar He shouted to his friends: 'All right so far.'"

BUSINESS RETURNS

As quickly as came the last recession, business again returns. The price of stocks rally. There are more orders in factories. The building trades are busy erecting more and more houses.

Depressions are easy to create. Not so easy to cure. This latest one came when business went on a sit down strike. The Roosevelt haters are trying to blame him for its coming, though they give no credit for its relaxation. They charge that it came because he failed to play ball with industry and business. But it was business which discharged men by the thousands a year ago. It was business which tried to frighten the President.

After months the administration has finally received the go sign for its recovery program. The remedy is the same as the cause. It is to give jobs to the workless. It is to restore buying power to the people. Looking backward, the cause of the last recession is easy to understand. It came when privileged business cut off the buying power of the workers by taking away their jobs. When they could no longer buy, the little merchants began to feel the pinch. It reached out to the farmers, who could no longer find a market for their foods except in relief rolls, and these are never large purchasers. Then the whole vicious circle was completed. And business went dead. It caught the truckers, the railroads, the clerks in stores, the owners of small shops, the dentists and the doctors.

What the enemies called a "shot in the arm" has become very vital to business, the real business of the country. For it has started buying power again. It has lifted labor from the morass of fear. It has inspired honest business to new hope.

The reflection can be found in the stock market, where the so-called wise men of business and industry, who search for life without labor, are betting that business will have a great boom. It may not require advice to people that it is wrong to gamble, either on stocks or at cards, for most people have no money to play in this sort of a game. But you can be very certain that when the wise men bet on prosperity, it is not far away.

DUNES STATE PARK INDIANA'S SEASHORE RESORT

Stretching for three miles along the southern tip of Lake Michigan, Indiana's Dunes state park possesses a magnificent beach and all the vacation facilities to be found at most of the "seashore" resorts. Located near Chesterton on Roads 49 and 26, the park is easily accessible from any part of the state.

The bathing beach, constantly supervised by experienced lifeguards, is famous for its expanse of fine, white sand and is an ideal playground for children since it slopes gently into the water. It is a colorful sight during the vacation season, dotted with beach umbrellas and bathers whose suits reflect all colors of the rainbow. A first-aid station, located on the beach and supervised by a physician, provides emergency treatment for bathers and park visitors.

Also located at the edge of the beach is the Pavilion and the Arcade Hotel. Across the park,

back of the dunes, is the Duneside Inn, where cottages are available. Reservations should be made in advance and direct with the hotel or inn.

While the beach is the major attraction for the thousands of visitors, many of them find the winding trails through the heavily wooded areas, the mountainous sand dunes with their shifting contours, and the opportunity to study a wide range of plant and bird species—an inducement to return time after time.

This park has an extensive picnic area equipped with tables, benches, shelters and comfort stations. In the wooded-camping areas for tents and trailers, are similar facilities. There is also a group camp where hundreds of boys and girls are enjoying healthful outdoor vacations this summer.

Dunes state park is a distinctive part of Indiana, attractive at all seasons of the year to the visitor.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, Delaware County SS: Clifford L. Bonnell

vs. Alice F. Bonnell In the Superior Court April Term, 1938 Complaint: Divorce No. 3353-S

Notice is hereby given the said defendant, Alice F. Bonnell, that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant Alice F. Bonnell is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Monday the 12th day of September, 1938, the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1938, at the Court House in the City of Muncie, Indiana, in said County and State, and said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 8th day of July A. D. 1938.

ARTHUR BECKNER, Clerk.

SEAL John J. O'Neill, Plaintiff's Attorney. July 8, 1938

Britain will spend \$1,000,000 additional this year on physical training.

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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District, The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Postoffice at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

223 North Elm Street, Phone 2540
MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, July 22, 1938

Rights and Opportunities

A constitutional right is a dead letter to those who are so circumstanced that they can not demand its enforcement. A penniless widow, with children to feed and clothe, has a lawful right to refuse to work for a sweatshop for five dollars a week. But her circumstances make it impossible for her to profit by the constitutional guarantee.

The "right to make contracts" has enabled the sweatshop operator to buy \$15 worth of labor for five dollars, but the same constitutional right does not protect the widow against the injustice of accepting five dollars for \$15 worth of work.

The farmer has the constitutional right to sell his wheat for \$1.30 a bushel, but he has been known to sell it for 30 cents. He has the same right to sell his cotton for 17 cents a pound, but he has been forced to sell it for seven cents. He has been compelled by circumstances to let the buyer fix the price of his wheat and cotton.

In the meantime, he continued to pay unreduced prices for the implements and machinery he used in making his crops. Again he could only permit the other fellow to name the price. The farmer had the same constitutional right to pay less as the manufacturer had to charge more. But the latter's circumstances made it possible for him to exercise the right, whereas the same right was a dead letter for the farmer.

He has learned to his sorrow that the constitutional right "to make contracts" is not worth a tinker's dam to those who can not make them, except by signing on the dotted line. But the farmer should know that he suffers not alone. There are millions of others in the same predicament.

During the last five or six years, the belief has "caught hold" in the minds of the American people that it is a legitimate and imperative function of government to protect those who are so circumstanced that they can not insist upon their rights under the constitution without a helping hand. Otherwise, "constitutional freedom" is a mockery for a large proportion of the American people. It is incumbent upon government to make the constitution something more than a "scrap of paper" in the lives of these people.

That there is a definite trend toward that view, even in official quarters, is shown by the records of the United States Supreme Court. Several years ago that court declared unconstitutional a New York law that prescribed a minimum wage for women, on the ground that it deprived the employer of his constitutional right to "make contracts."

A year or so later, the same court, composed of the same personnel, reversed itself and ruled that a similar law of Washington state was constitutional, thus showing that the justices of the court, as well as many individuals, are trending toward more humane and liberal interpretations of the constitution.

To contend that the makers of the constitution intended that the government should do nothing to put the rights guaranteed by that document within the reach of all, would be to accuse the pioneer statesmen of gold-bricking a great majority of the American people.

Republicans mayors—there are still a few in Indiana—gave approval to the new deal plan of spending and lending by demanding a share for their cities. They know that jobless and workless men must be taken care of.

The government bought ten million dollars worth of clothing to be distributed among the needy in order to remove the surplus from the market. Next year, perhaps, there will be no needy. People with jobs will have enough money to buy their own.

Those who talk about a surplus of food and goods have not met the man who is unable to buy an orange for his child or a pair of shoes for his wife. The New Deal has not forgotten the more abundant life.

Having imported a keynote speaker for their convention we wonder if the Republicans would not like to import candidates for office.

It is a crime to sell poisoned food, but the right to poison the public mind with false propaganda is still the constitutional right of all who hate the new deal.

It isn't fun to be thrifty when you're young. It's more pleasant to spend ten dollars for amusements than to put it in a bank. When you grow old it becomes a different story.

Tens of thousands of men now in dire want, once had good jobs, substantial incomes, and even fortunes. They had "fun" then. They're paying the piper now. They can look forward to spending their declining years as wards of public or private charitable agencies, remembering with bitterness what might have been.

Every man owes it to himself, to his dependents and to the society in which he lives, to prepare for the exigencies of the future.

A treasury report shows that of the 130,000,000 people in the U. S., 43 had incomes of \$1,000,000 or more in 1937. Their aggregate income was \$73,000,000.

It's a 10-to-1 shot that monopoly and big business have been put on the spot by the half million dollar investigation that has been arranged. Besides three Senators and three Representatives there will be six members from the Administration forces.

Our Secretary of Labor outlines plans for the new wage-hours enforcement. In effect, she includes Administration in the Labor Department and through committees in industries to proceed somewhat after the methods of the NRA.

Congress gave authority for Government regulation of child labor. Further control for labor and social problems is taking shape.

Tuberculosis, cancer and syphilis are being brought under control. Government health authorities are securing general cooperation from the states in fighting these scourges.

Idle men and women with money may find opportunities in their cities and communities to render distinguished public service in the better health field.

Occasionally an item crops out of the day's news that gives the reader a genuine thrill. For example, the announcement last Tuesday that President Roosevelt had received a check for \$1,010,000, part of the proceeds of the balls and other affairs which marked the last national celebration of the President's birthday.

Artist Develops New Process

To Transfer Designs To Cloth

Using Air Brush To Spray Dye

Atlanta.—An Atlanta artist has invented a process for decorating cloth that is attracting widespread attention throughout the country.

She is Miss Minna McLeod Beck, native of this city, who is noted as a teacher, writer and painter. She has headed art departments in schools from Pratt Institute in New York to the State Woman's College of Alabama, and has exhibited in museums throughout the country.

Recently, Miss Beck enlisted the aid of the textile department of Georgia Tech to obtain new materials to carry on her work.

She uses an air brush, similar to those used in spraying paint on houses and automobiles. With this she paints detailed designs on cloth, ranging from sheer chiffons and organdies to heavy satins and homespun.

Miss Beck also has decorated wallpaper, over-drapes, bedspreads and upholstery material, and has done murals for a room.

She points out that the air brush takes less time than when each painting is done by hand with a camel's hair brush, provides a smooth color and goes deep into the material.

When she desires a particular design, Miss Beck goes to the field and makes sketches, paying particular attention to colors, textures, etc.

Then, by a secret process, she transfers the painting to the cloth. The cloth is then fastened to a large easel that stands vertical.

She turns on the current and guides the tiny air brush by hand. The compressed air forces the dye through the gun and into the cloth at a pressure of 40 pounds, sufficient to drive the dye firmly into the cloth so that neither washing nor wear affects it.

Miss Beck works in smock, goggles, hood and nose guard. This is necessary because the air pressure fills the room with a fine spray of dye.

The process was evolved by Miss Beck when she was instructing a class in glazing pottery. A large commercial air brush was used to apply shellac to molded pottery, and from this she developed the delicate detail application of design to cloth.

Miss Beck is looking for a Georgia dye to use on the Georgia-made cloth that is taking on many gay designs through her skilled hands. She also plans to take charcoal drawings and etchings she has made of colonial mansions and Negro shanties and copy them on cloth.

Another interesting feature of her work is designing upholstery cloth for period and antique furniture.

Miss Beck has given summer courses in art at the universities of Pittsburgh, Kentucky, North Carolina, Duke, Western Reserve, Emory, Alabama college and others. She received her training in Atlanta schools and took her B. S. and M. A. degrees at Columbia university.

Her best-known book is "Better Citizenship Through Art Training."

CMTC, FORT. BENJAMIN
HARRISON, INDIANA.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 22.—After but a week's training, it has been amply demonstrated among the 2,200 young men attending the thirty-day Citizens' Military Training Camp here, that the course of instruction in all around character building is producing results worth many times the cost to the government. Colonel L. A. Kunzig, 11th U. S. Infantry, C. M. T. Camp Commander said today, "It is regrettable that many of our citizens do not realize and appreciate the breadth of training included in the schedule," the Colonel said.

Far from being limited to purely military instruction, the course includes training in citizenship, personal hygiene, camp sanitation, first aid, and lifesaving. The recreational program, to which the afternoon periods are largely devoted, includes baseball, indoor baseball, boxing, swimming, tennis, track events, and wrestling.

The annual visitors' day at the July camp will be held on Saturday, July 23, when several thousand parents and friends of the trainees will be entertained with a program of sports competitions, and a parade of the C. M. T. C. Regiment. The visitors will be guests at the company messes and will have the opportunity to partake of a typical meal served to trainees.

Under the supervision of Officers of the 11th U. S. Infantry, Regular Army, Reserve Officers of the 320th Infantry, Ohio, have been in direct charge of the training during the past two weeks. They were relieved today by the 320th Infantry Officers, also from Ohio. Incidental to its value to the young men trained, the experience these officers are acquiring in the processing and instruction of men is of tremendous benefit in providing a trained reserve corps for use in the event of a national emergency.

"Collective bargaining is here to stay," declared Postmaster General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia. His address went out to the country over a nation-wide "hook-up."

AWARD THIRTY-ONE CONTRACTS IN JUNE FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Award of thirty-one contracts by the State Highway Commission during June, for construction and improvement work costing more than three million dollars, was reported today by T. A. Dicus, chairman. This was the second consecutive month in which the Highway Commission awarded contracts totalling more than three million dollars in cost.

Included in the June awards were projects for work on state highways and feeder roads in 29 counties—Spencer, Allen, Greene, Cass, Switzerland, Putnam, Hendricks, Marion, St. Joseph, Daviess, Lawrence, Crawford, Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Franklin, Wells, Ripley, Pike, Marshall, Madison, Kosciusko, Benton, Owen, Posey, Morgan, LaPorte, Scott and Hancock.

Operations have already started on a number of these projects, giving employment to hundreds of workers. The major part of the work is scheduled for completion during the present construction season and rapid progress is being made under existing weather conditions.

Among the major construction projects placed under contract in June are: paving and resurfacing eight miles of Road 13, north from Indianapolis; widening and paving six miles on Road 41, southwest from Fort Wayne; continuation of the paving of the relocated section of Road 46 east of Batesville; extension of the dual-lane section of Road 40 for four miles east of Stilesville; building a combined bridge and grade separation on Road 54, west of Bloomfield, over the C. & C. & St. L. railroad; and construction of a bridge and grade separation on Road 40 at the west edge of Indianapolis to eliminate hazardous curves.

With the award of contracts on these thirty-one projects, the major part of the Highway Commission's 1938 construction program is now in progress, requiring approximately sixty detours. The list of detours changes weekly as improvement and construction work is completed and new projects are started.

APPROVAL IS GIVEN BUILDING OF FIVE GRADE SEPARATIONS

Approval of State Highway Commission plans for the building or reconstruction of five grade separations has been received from T. A. Dicus, chairman of the Commission, reported today. The five projects represent a partial program with others to be submitted later for similar approval.

The approval projects and those to complete the program, will be financed entirely with federal funds from an allocation of \$1,200,000 which became available on July 1, 1938. Cost of the five projects in the partial program is estimated at \$727,000.

Anticipating favorable action by the Bureau of Roads, the State Highway Commission has already placed one of the projects under contract—construction of a new underpass on Road 40 at the west edge of Indianapolis. At this point the highway is being relocated and a new bridge is being built over Eagle Creek. These improvements will eliminate the hazardous condition existing at the present underpass.

Plans are being developed on the other four structures and will be submitted for bids as quickly as possible in order that construction can be started.

Two of the separations will be on the relocated section of Road 30, around Valparaiso, to carry by-pass traffic on Road 30 under the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad and the Pennsylvania railroad. Plans for these structures are being prepared by engineering departments of the two railroads and will be submitted to the Highway Commission and the Bureau of Roads for approval.

Another of the separations will be located on Road 6 in Hobart, to carry highway traffic over the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad and also over the tracks of the Gary & Heart Traction Line.

The fifth of the series of structures is a part of the proposed improvement of the High School road in Marion county, as a part of the secondary or feeder road system. The overhead structure is to replace an existing separation and eliminate bad curves and grades at the point where the present structure crosses the Pennsylvania railroad.

OVER 700,000 BOSSES—AND GOOD ONES

In Indiana, they are a fine bunch of bosses—not a complaint so far, not a case taken to court, not a word of anything but constructive suggestions from any employer or labor official, high or low. While newspapers and radio states are screaming criticism at their state administrations in their news and editorial columns, Indiana papers are helping us 100 per cent in bringing correct information and instructions to both employer and employee.

Employer groups are meeting to educate their payroll accountants to cooperate better. Labor unions have formed educational committees to help the employee understand his rights and duties under the law. The association of Certified Public Accountants, the National Association of Cost Account-

ants, the Indiana Manufacturers' Association, Chambers of Commerce, the Inter-Organization Council, the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, and numerous other kindred groups are helping in every way they can.

The Indiana University School of Business Administration, has, at the Division's suggestion, inaugurated a course of study covering Unemployment Compensation.

We have invited every interested individual (man or woman) and organization (local or state) to join with us in administering what is said to be the most complicated piece of legislation ever attempted to be set up into a workable administrative organization. They have all responded, giving to the Division Service Without Bailihood.

Our job is more pleasant; our work is more effective; our individual opportunities to make a living while doing a tremendously worthwhile public service are greater—all because of the splendid cooperative spirit of all Indiana.

In turn, we must show by our daily performances that we, every member of the Division, have the inclination to serve and the ability to perform.—Clarence A. Jackson.

UNSIGNED

(Continued From Page One)
secretary, and Paul Weldy, treasurer.

Control of the local county organization among Republicans appears to be the height of political battle in this county for the fall campaign. Such a fight is welcome by the Democrats since it is victory for candidates that counts with the local Democratic organization instead of party leadership.

Bulletin number two has been mailed out and received by persons Friday morning which was addressed to the Republican voters of Delaware county and signed by the Young Republicans of Delaware county. This message states that the opposition to the election of Ralph Rector to the county chairmanship of the organization of the young GOP voters of the county by county chairman, John D. Lewis, was not the result of party opinion being opposed to Mr. Rector's election, but, was predicated on objections by the Tap Room proprietor of a prominent local hotel. The letter further states that we are informed this manager of this prominent local hotel appeared before the resolution committee of the Republican state convention at Indianapolis, with an appeal for a more liberal liquor plank at the expense of society of the several counties of our state.

The author to these letters is still publicly unknown but bulletin number two seems to have designated the GANGSTER in the local Republican organization. It would appear that County Chairman Lewis is being advised by A. C. Thornburg and is accused of having bartered away possible party success during the past several campaigns. It might be reasonable to include several other Republican leaders in the list but we must await another bulletin before we can officially report the crusades within the local Republican ranks.

JUDGE BALL

(Continued From Page One)

Mount of Tipton. It appears to be essential that the courts decide in these cases since agreements have failed to end the labor picketing against the non-union contractors. Judge Ball of Superior court may be accredited with not attempting to either stall proceedings nor to pass decisions to someone else but instead has indicated that he will pass judgment, according to law and as quickly as possible.

Discussions with residents of Carlton addition will advise that they are interested principally with their own right of going to and from their homes without being stopped and questioned by striking pickets.

HUTTON SCANDAL AND INHERITANCE TAXES

The newspapers have another juicy morsel—the domestic infidelities of Barbara Hutton and her Count Hungarian lover. It is nauseating, but it will be plastered over the first page for an indefinite period, and most of us will read every line of it.

One way to end such scandals is to amend our inheritance tax laws. Why should Barbara Hutton be permitted to walk off with a \$40,000,000 slice of the great fortune her grandfather built up with the profits from his 5-and-10-cent stores, notorious for the low wages paid employees. It certainly hasn't been a good thing for Barbara. She has discovered she can buy husbands, but can't buy happiness. And most certainly it has been a bad thing for the country.

If Barbara had been allowed a reasonable share of her grandfather's gains, say \$250,000, she might have married some decent chap and "lived happy ever after." The rest should have found its way into the Public Treasury to be expended for the general welfare.

DOG AS SPEEDOMETER

Berkeley, Cal.—Mrs. Lusky Rowland told the traffic judge she knew she wasn't speeding at 37 miles an hour, because her pet dog, Hi Chow, any time she exceeded 30 miles an hour he'd down and whimper, while at the time she was ticketed, Hi Chow was sitting up and enjoying the ride. Between Hi Chow and the fact that Mrs. Rowland's speedometer was inaccurate, the judge suspended sentence.

MEXICO SEEKS TO SPUR LATIN LABOR ONWARD

Bid For Leadership Seen In South American Movement

Mexico, D. F.—Revolutionary reorganization of Mexico industrially and agriculturally has been proposed by President Lazaro Cardenas, simultaneously with the initiation of a movement to lead other countries of America toward their "economic liberation."

In a series of speeches made in his recent tour of San Luis Potosi, Tampico, Tuxpan and other points in the oil fields of east-central Mexico, Cardenas enunciated a new economic philosophy for his own people, and made a bid for the leadership of a labor movement throughout what the Mexicans call "Indo-Latin-America."

Labor leaders have seconded his proposals, and have urged that Venezuela follow Mexico's example in confiscating foreign oil companies and their properties. Furthermore, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary-general of the C.T.M. (Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico—Mexican Confederation of Laborers) in his recent tour of Europe and the United States did not waste any opportunity to denounce the governments of Peru and Brazil as "reactionary."

Policy Undergoes Changes
As late as his New Year's Day speech of 1938, Cardenas sought to create the impression that the Mexican expropriation law of Nov. 25, 1938, "was in no way confiscatory," while he also affirmed that his administration welcomed the coming of foreign capital into Mexico.

"It is pertinent to insist," the President said on Jan. 1, "that the government is not an enemy of foreign capital, nor of the productive investments which which foreigners make in our territory."

The tone of the official speeches and decrees in the "Official Daily," however, has changed considerably since the foreign oil controversy, and later, since Mexico has found that it is not an easy matter to find important foreign markets for its expropriated oil.

Cardenas' original program for the development of Mexico counted on capitals co-operation. The essence of his new program for the economic vitalization of the Republic, however, counts neither upon the participation of foreign nor Mexican capital.

Three-Point Program
Labor has been urged to achieve the development of Mexico into a great and rich country by itself, under its own management, principally in three ways:

1. Pooling its savings to form labor co-operatives, which will stimulate the construction of railways, irrigation works, development of mining (especially as related to iron), build hydro-electric plants, textile mills, and utilize the natural gas which is now being wasted in the oil fields.

2. Besides the capital obtained from savings, this industrialization program is to go forward by creating capital out of extra work, or, as Cardenas put it, through "doing something more creative and more decisive; doubling our efforts to increase production in the fields and in industry."

3. Besides increasing the production in Mexico's agricultural fields—notorious for the low yield compared to that of other countries—Cardenas has urged the workers in the oil fields to dedicate their spare time to agriculture and cattle-raising. He explained that the oil business is highly speculative, and it is more secure to raise bananas or cattle to create sources of lasting wealth.

Crescent City Wants Statue Lined Streets

New Orleans.—The erection of statuary throughout New Orleans may cause it to become known as the "City of Monuments."

Major Robert Maestri has proposed that major avenues and boulevards be designated to honor former governors, educators, scientists and other prominent persons who contributed to the city's progress. Plaques, peristyles and shelter houses, in addition to monuments and busts, would be placed along the streets.

"Columbus may not have set foot on our soil," the mayor said, "but Marquette, LaSalle and DeSoto did. We should be interested in seeing that proper tribute is accorded them. Galvez fought with his French colonists to save the 13 colonies during the American revolution, but it is not commonly known. A monument also should be erected to Bienville, the founder of our city."

CATS BELLED BY LAW

Vulcan, Alta.—Cats in Vulcan haven't tasted bird meat for some time now. A new law insists that cats wear bells about their necks.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana,
Delaware County, SS:

Frances Chavis
vs.
Frank Chavis
In the Superior Court
April Term, 1938
Complaint: Divorce
No. 3452-S

Notice is hereby given the said

defendant, Frank Chavis, that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant, Frank Chavis, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Saturday the 24th day of September, 1938, the 12th day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1938, at the Court House in the City of Muncie, in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1938.

ARTHUR J. BECKNER,
Clerk.

SEAL
John J. Dodd,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 22, 29 & Aug. 5

NOTICE OF BIDS FOR TEMPORARY SCHOOL LOAN

Notice is hereby given that at 1:00 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, 1938, at the office of the superintendent of City Schools in the Central High School Building in the City of Muncie, Indiana, the board of school trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, will receive sealed bids and proposals for a temporary school loan in the aggregate sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00) to raise funds to meet the current operating expenses of said school city for the fiscal school year in anticipation and to be paid out of taxes actually levied and now in course of collection for said school year, which said loans will be evidenced by time warrants of the said School City of Muncie, Indiana, executed in its name and on its behalf by the president, secretary and treasurer of the Board of School Trustees of said school city. All of said time warrants will be due and payable on December 31, 1938, and will bear interest at the lowest rate obtainable, not exceeding five per cent (5%) per annum, the interest to maturity to be added to and included in the face of said warrants. Said time warrants evidencing the said temporary loan will be dated and issued on the following respective dates, for the following respective amounts, plus interest to maturity, and for the use of the following respective school funds, to-wit:

August 10, 1938, Special School Fund—\$20,000.00.
September 10, 1938, Special School Fund—\$25,000.00.
October 7, 1938, Tuition Fund—\$5,000.00.
October 21, 1938, Tuition Fund—\$10,000.00.

The amount of the principal of said warrants with interest to maturity has been appropriated out of current revenues of the respective funds for which said amounts are borrowed and said revenues have been pledged to the payment of said time warrants. Said loan will be made with the bidder submitting the lowest rate obtainable, not exceeding five per cent (5%) per annum. Each bidder will be required to submit with his bid an affidavit showing that no collusion exists between himself and any other bidder for such loan. No bidder will be permitted to submit more than one bid for said loan, and all bids must be submitted on forms furnished and approved by the board. The board of school trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated at Muncie, Indiana, this 20th day of July, 1938.
SCHOOL CITY OF MUNCIE, INDIANA.
By E. ARTHUR BALL, President.
By E. ARTHUR BALL, Secretary.
By E. ARTHUR BALL, Treasurer.
Board of School Trustees.
Bracken, Gray and DeFur,
Attorneys.
July 22-29.

NOTICE OF ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY TO TOWN OF SELMA, INDIANA.

Notice is hereby given that the Town of Selma, Indiana, pursuant to a resolution duly and legally adopted by the Trustees of said Town has filed with the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, a petition for the annexation of certain territory to said Town, which territory is not platted or recorded and is contiguous to said Town, described as follows:

A part of the northwest quarter of Section Fifteen (15). Also a part of the Northeast quarter of Section Sixteen (16) all in Township twenty (20) North, Range Eleven (11) East;

Beginning at the point of intersection of the east line of said Section Sixteen, Township 20, North, Range Eleven East and the south corporation line of the Town of Selma, Indiana, and running thence west on said corporation line Four Hundred (400) feet; thence south parallel with the east line of said Section Sixteen (16) 1630.26 feet; thence east parallel to the south line of the north half of said Section fifteen and sixteen 1068.25 feet; thence north on the east line of the west half of the northwest quarter of said Northwest quarter section 658.35 feet to the north line of Powers Road; thence west on said north line of Powers Road 179.67 feet; thence north parallel to the west line of said Northwest quarter of said section 15,972 feet; thence west parallel to the north line of said Northwest quarter section 488.35 feet to the place of beginning, containing 36 acres, more or less.

(All of said courses follow the present corporation lines of the Town of Selma, Indiana, except the

west line 1630.26 feet and the south line 1068.25 feet)

A map or plat of said Territory sought to be annexed, together with a specific description thereof, and the names of the owners thereof, duly verified, by affidavit, is attached to said petition. Said petition will be presented to said Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, Indiana, for hearing on the 23rd day of August, 1938, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Board of Commissioners Room in the Court House, Muncie, Indiana, and continued from day to day until finally determined by said Board.

CHAS. CLARK
FRANK BLACK
B. W. SKINNER
WILLIAM FERGUSON
MERRITT REED

Trustees of Town of Selma, Ind.
Attest:
Homer Lang, Clerk-Treasurer.
July 22 and 29.

NOTICE TO BUILDING SUPPLY DEALERS AND CONTRACTORS

The Board of School Trustees of the School City of Muncie, Indiana, will receive bids at 4:00 p. m. Friday, July 29, 1938, at the office of the Superintendent of Schools for material and skilled labor for the erection of an addition to the Wilson Elementary School and materials for the replacement of the heating plant in the Roosevelt School.

Bids will be received on the following general classes of materials and labor: Gravel, sand, cement, lime, mortar, plaster, metal, lath, lumber, mill work brick, tile, cut stone, hardware, steel sash, glass, paint and varnish, structural steel, ornamental iron work, plastering, brick masonry, electric wiring, heating and ventilating installation, roofing and sheet metal work.

Detailed lists of materials and plans and specifications are on file in the office of the superintendent for use of prospective bidders.

Bids should be submitted on the required forms which may be secured at the office of the Superintendent of Schools.

Board of School Trustees,
E. ARTHUR BALL
VERNON G. DAVIS
FREDERICK F. MCLELLAN
H. B. ALLMAN, Superintendent
July 22 & 29

NOTICE TO PAINTING CONTRACTORS

The Trustees of the Muncie Public Library Board will receive sealed bids until 7:00 P. M., Aug. 8th at the office of the librarian at Jackson and Jefferson Streets, for the redecoration of the Marling Branch Library interior, which includes the main floor, lower stairs and community room. Bids will also be received on refinishing the charging desk at the main library.

Specifications are on file at the office of the librarian.

Trustees of the Muncie Public Library
WEBB HUNT, President
ARTHUR H. PIERSON, Sec.
July 22 & 29

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